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Sair Dessairs,
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CHRISTMAS is COMING, Ladies, and if you wish to make PRESENTS for the Holidays, you can get beautiful Em-broidered Toller Slips (presents for gentlemen); also, fadins, Blasse', Boye', and Children's Boors and Shors, in great variety, at

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Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our breihter,
respecting Skwtzen Machines, with requests to recommend and
purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carerolly and thoroughly examined the various sanchines of practical
value for family sewing, and find those made by the Whitikia
William Nakthacteriams Company, No. 300 Broadway, Newter to the recombine the respective of a rock instrument and A WILSON MANUPACTURING COMPANY, No. 306 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen as favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethrea, and headed we have inferested correctives in their behalf.

With best wishes, your brethrea,
ARMS STRUMENS,
JANES PLOY,
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CAPT. JOHN BROWN Onder of Executive at the Cooper Inverter, Dec. 15, 1659, In aid of the John Brown Fund.

Services commence precisely at 7 o'clock. Music by Shelton's celebrated Band. Oh! Come and let us Worship.

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By the Band and all the Congregation.
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(Air-Lenex)
Blow ye the Trumpet, blow!
The gladly solemn sound
Let all the nations know,
To Farth's remotest bound.
The year of Jubilee is come;
Return, ye ransomed sinners, bome?

The Rev. HIRAN MATTISON. Music: Serred March from "Le Prophete."

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning edition is delivered to City Subscribers at 124 cents per week.

Our receipts for Mail Subscriptions to Tun Tainann during the \$798 43 1,927 39 6,023 81—\$8,744 63 For Weekly Tribune. 0,022 81 - \$6,744 63

CORRESPONDING WARK OF LAST YEAR.

For Daily Tribune. \$514.76

For Semi-Weekly Tribune. \$603 13 - \$5,619 39

For Weekly Tribune. \$600 13 - \$5,619 39 

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1860 will be issued about Christmas, and a limited number of pages will be devoted to advertisements, which will be in lexed. Price \$75 per page: \$40 for half a page.

To Advertisers.

SENATE, Dec. 14 .- Mr. Wade took the floor on Mr. Mason's resolution, and repudiated the charges of complicity with the Harper's Ferry affair, which had been made against the Republican party for the basest purposes. He treated these charges with contempt and scorn. He then proceeded to show how the Southern people were deluded with respect to the true sentiment of the North. He regarded the speeches of Southern men telling their people that the great party having control of the Free States sympathized with John Brown's raid, as the most dangerous and incen-diary documents which could be circulated at the South. He looked upon Brown as having been insane and asked, if the people of Virginia felt deeply his acts, how must the people of the North have felt at the treatment of their For the Waum Closur is not a mere medical preparation, but a to be esteemed as a necessary luxury conductive to the comfert of every consumer, and the preservation of health.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the Depots, No. 41 Annest., and No. 448 Remains. ritory; they were murdered in cold blood, and their When he stated this he stated what he knew. Mr. W. proceeded at length, comparing the two cases, and referred to the heroic part Brown took in driving the Border Ruffians out of Kansas, and conquering a peace. He thought Brown was maddened by the scenes he had witnessed in Kansas, for he did not believe any sane man would attempt what he did in Virginia. Mr. W. then replied to Mr. Johnson's criticisms on the Republican platform. A vote was finally had on Mr. Trumbuil's amendment to extend the inquiry respecting the Harper's Ferry affair to that of the seizure of the Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, and it was reiected-vess 29, nays 32. Mr. Mason's resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned. Hovsr-Dec. 14.-Mr. McRao resumed his remarks, making a general onslanght upon the Rerublican party. He criticised the Boston Union meeting, and said Mr. Lincoln's speech expressed no soutiment which was not entertained by the Republican party. The resolutions were a string of generalities. No one had attacked the Anti-Slavery sentiment. Mr. Everett was a great and good man, but he did not assail the Anti Slavery movement in the right quarter. Mr. Cushing enlogized Mr. Lincoln, when the latter had uttered Anti-Slavery sentiments. Mr. McRae wanted the Charleston Convention to give the Cincinnati Platform an interpretation in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, giving to the South the right to carry their slave property into the Territories, and protecting it when there. He was followed by Mr. Carter, who condemned the unbridled license of the debate. Mr. Winslow moved that a vote for Speaker be taken, after a protest on the part of Mr. Clark, who wanted a vote on his resolution first. The House agreed, and it stood: for Mr. Sherman, 108; Mr. Bocock 86; Mr. Gilmer, 22; scattering, 11. No choice, 114 being necessary. Mr. Miles suggested, in order that the country might see that they were endeavoring to elect a Speaker, that a vote be taken each day. This was responded to with cries of "Agreed!" Mr. Stanton stated that the Republicans had been ready the past three days to vote for Speaker or on the pending resolution, without debate. Mr. Vallandigham took the floor, and proceeded to read from and criticise Mr. Helper's book. Mr. Ashmore announced that a man had been arrested in the Greenville District with several of these books in his possession for distribution among free negroes and non-slaveholders. Mr. Cobb exclaimed, "Hang him!" and Mr. A. responded that they would. He then went on characterizing Mr. Helper as a renegade thief. He also said that correspondence had been found upon the person who had been arrested, and whose name was

> The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of John Hart as Superintendent of Public Printing.

There were no signs of the steamer Nova-Scotian

Darrell Willis, which made startling developments as

to the complicity of Northern men. The House ad

journed at 51 o'clock p. m.

at Portland, or the America at Halifax, last evening The threatened snow-storm came yesterday morning, and though the finkes fell thick for a time, the

storm was of but brief duration, and within a few

hours the mud was the only evidence that remained of the visit. The air, however, continued cold and

The Board of State Canvassers assembled at Al-

bany yesterday, to examine the returns of the late State election. A fire at Seneca Falls yesterday consumed twelve

buildings and destroyed property valued at \$50,(0) -mostly covered by insurance. The Legislature of Texas has elected Mr. Wig-

fall, regular Democrat, United States Senator, by two majority. Vera Cruz advices to the 10th inform us that

the steam corvette Brooklyn was soon to sail for New-Orleans, bearing the ratified treaty with Mexico. At the election yesterday for Directors of the

Central Railroad, at Albany, the old Board was reelected unanimously. Both the Directors' report and that of the Committee of the Stockholders represent the condition of the Company as being prosperous. A dividend of three per cent. for six months ending 31st January next, payable the 20th February, was declared.

We are curious to see whether Mr. J. B. Clark's resolution respecting Helper's book and the Speakership will be pressed to a vote. But why not? As the Slave Democracy propose to prescribe to us as to whom we shall or shall not support for President in 1860, why should they not begin by telling the Republicans whom they may and whom they may not support for Speaker in 1859 !

The House was permitted to take another vote for Speaker yesterday, with the usual no-result: Sherman, 108; Bocock, 86; Gilmer, 22; Scattering, 11. Sherman wanted six votes to elect him; 4 of which, we believe, were ready if the others could have been had. Mesars, H. F. Clark and Briggs of this City might have closed the contest by a choice had they seen fit to do so: but they did

The House has not yet been permitted to vote on Mr. Hickman's motion to adopt the Plurality rule for the choice of Speaker. Technically, that motion is not before the House; the Clerk ruling that it was not in order when Mr. H. proposed it. It is doubtful whether the Democratic minority will allow it to be voted on, especially if they apprehend that it may be carried. We cannot say what may be the result of the vote upon it when that vote shall be taken, as we think it ere long must be.

We have on hand several letters commending this or that Statesman as the prospective Republican candidate for next President, or aiming to show why this or that Statesman should not be made our candidate. Some of the former class we shall publish, if we can ever find room; the latter we must, for obvious reasons, beg leave to decline in a lump. We cannot possibly make room for anything of this sort, and it will be only a waste of time to write such for our columns.

Mr. WADE of Ohio made the right sort of a Speech in the Senate yesterday-full of solid sense frankly and forcibly uttered. One such Speech, well diffused through the South, will do more to calm agitation than a dozen Union-saving meetings. Mr. Wade's contrast of the complacency wherewith the South and the Government received the Pro-Slavery invasion and devastation of Kansas, with the excitement created by John Brown's raid, was most impressive. We trust his speech will be widely read.

The President has nominated, and the Senate confirmed, for the vacancy in the office of U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, caused by the death of Theodore Sedgwick. Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany. It appears that the friends of John Van Buren had made strennous efforts in his behalf for the nomination, and claims as a reflection upon the entire Democratic portion of the Bar in this City. They overlook the fact that the President is in want of reliable men just at this time.

Mr. Ashmore of S. C. yesterday informed the House that his constituents had caught a Northern man circulating Helper's book among non-slaveholders and negroes (ominous conjunction!)whereupon sundry Democrats cried "Hang him!" which Mr. A. gave assurance had been or should be done. As the negroes of South Carolina are not allowed to learn to read, and as there is not a sentence of Mr. Helper's book addressed to either slaves or free blacks, we presume the story that any man has been trying to circulate Helper's book among negroes, is an improvement on the facts. But the fact is, the Oligarchy are far more afraid of the enlightenment of the Poor Whites than of the Blacks-and with reason.

Charlestown is rapidly filling up with strangers to witness the executions on Friday next. The system of excluding citizens, in force at the execution of Brown, will not be repeated. Gov. Willard of Indiana, accompanied by Miss Crowley, a sister of Cook, and the Hon. D. H. Voorhees, Attorney-General of Indiana, arrived on Tuesday, and visited Cook. Also, Dr. Staunton and wife of Indiana and Miss Hughes. Mrs. S. is a sister of Cook, and Miss H. is a cousin. They all also visited Cook. Cook's remains will be brought to this city for interment. Relatives of Coppic are expected to visit him. His remains will be taken to Iowa. Those of Green and Copeland are not expected to be claimed. The prisoners are cheerful and are making religious preparations for death.

The Hon. Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio yesterday subjected the patriotism of the House to a severe ordeal. The majority were anxious to proceed with the business of electing a Speaker; but Mr. V. insisted on speaking-or rather, he asked the House to adjourn on penalty of being obliged to listen to him. As, however, adjourning would but postpone the infliction for a day, the majority refused to do it, and constrained the Hon. gentleman to unburden himself of much foul matter. It is to be hoped that he feels better for the deliverance, while the House seems to have at least survived it. How is it that such beings as this Vallandigham get into the House as representatives of Districts at least nominally Free, and tolerably supplied with school-houses and newspapers? The problem is a

The Senate yesterday rejected Mr. Trumbull's mendment, proposing to widen the scope of Mr. Mason's proposed inquiry into the origin and cir-cumstances of John Brown's seizure of the Arsenal at Harper's Perry, so as to inquire also into the into Slavery, and that every Southern State should

confiscation of the arms and ammunition stored therein to the use of the Border Ruffians, then on the point of invading and devastating Kansas. The vote on the amendment stood-Yeas 22; Noes 32; every Republican present voting Yea, and not one beside. Mr. Mason's resolve was then adopted by a unanimous vote-Yeas 55.

-The debate preceding these votes will be found interesting. Mr. Bigler's exposition of public sentiment in Pennsylvania, but more especially his exhortation to the Republicans to desist from being Republicans because the Supreme Court had made the Dred Scott decision, is very funny.

The Senate, we judge, will now take a breathing

WHAT ARE WE TO DO?

One day, the Republicans are fiercely charged with disloyalty to the Union, and in proof of this are cited the Disunion utterances of Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Parker Piltsbury, &c .not one of whom ever gave a Republican vote, or even pretended to be a Republican, while, on the contrary, they have missed no opportunity to defame and denounce us. We explain, for the hundredth time, that we have nothing in common with the Garrisonians but dislike of Human Slavery-that their modes of thought and of action, their view of the Constitution and their remedies for existing evils, are radically diverse from ours. They denounce the Constitution and would sever the Union; we uphold the Constitution and stand by the Union. And when we are menacingly told that the South will dissolve the Union if we do not give up our hostility to Slavery Extension, we answer that we shall not dissolve the Union, and do not mean to let others dissolve it.

"Then you threaten us, do you?" blusters the Oligarchy personating the South. No, we do not threaten; we only repel threats. When we are told that we must not vote for such a President as we like, for if we elect him the South will break up the Union, have we not a right to answer that that is easier said than done? Only look at the reason of the thing. Suppose we should elect the next President, that by no means puts the Government unreservedly into our hands. The Senate would still be against us, and we could not pass an act without its concurrence. The Supreme Court would still be eight to one against us, and could annul any unconstitutional act-or one that its party saw fit to pronounce such-that we might get through the Senate. The Army and Navy are more than ten to one against us. All the present Postmasters-an army of twenty-five thousand-are against us. If we were to choose a President next year, the preponderance of power would remain with our adversaries for months, if not for years. And yet we are told that, if we beat them next Fall, however fairly, they will break up the Union. If we were to talk thus, it would be stigmatized as treason: how comes it that the same language in the mouths of our adversaries is accounted patriotism?

## SPEAK OUT, GENTLEMEN!

What shall be the programme of our Unionsaving meeting? It is got up in the interest of Slavery, and for the benefit of Slavery. It is idle to disguise this with the term, South. The "South" is used as the synonym of Slavery or the slaveholders. In our political and commercial vocabulary it means this, and it means nothing else. The meeting in question, then, though nominally got up to reassure the South, is for the benefit of Slavery and the slaveholders. What, then, should it do? It must speak the voice of the slaveholders. It must plant itself upon Slavery and assert its claims. What are they? The slaveholders and their abettors claim that Slavery rightfully exists, not only in those States where it has long been established, but in every Territory over which the National flag floats. They deny that there is a foot of National soil outside of the Free States, where Slavery does not lawfully exist, either by virtue of the Federal Constitution, or by some axthey take the non-appreciation of Mr. Van Buren's | iomatic principle of public law. They claim moreover that every slaveholder has a right to er ter every free State with his slaves, and prolong his stay there with them to suit his convenience. They claim also that there should be no invidious penal legislation against the African slave trade. They declare it is an insult to them, whose principa traffie is in slaves or the fruits of slave labor, to denounce the slave trade as piracy; and they declare their intention and determination to have that imputation wiped from the National statutes. Not only must the meeting take this view of the subject in its legal aspects, but it must stand prepared to back Slavery as an every way proper, beneficent, moral, and natural condition and relation, to be advecated, approved, and forever maintained. Slavery must be defended as not conventionally or politically necessary, but as absolutely right. This was Mr. Calhoun's position. This is the claim of the South as lately enunciated, among others, by Mr. Curry and Senator Clay, both of Alabama. Mr. Clay insists that it is not consistent with the "personal integrity" of a gentleman to hold slaves, if the negro, the mulatto, the quadroon, the octoroon, whichever the slave may be, is even, abstractly considered, entitled to liberty. He indignantly denies that any slave, however he may have been bleached out, is entitled to freedom. He denies and repudiates the existence of any such right of any son of Ham, however modified by copious effusions from the veins of any descendant of Japhet. In this Mr. Clay speaks the sentiments of his section.

Such is the broad, sweeping, comprehensive doctrine of the "South" to-day on the subject of Slavery. Now, does the projected meeting of New-Yorkers intend to inderse this doctrine ! If not, what qualification of it is to be expressed? We wish to know if the Union Savers intend to shirk any of these points. Because if they do, the meeting will fail to satisfy the parties whom it is meant to conciliate. It must go the whole figure, or, so far as the South is concerned, it had better not be. To satisfy the South, it must take the Southern gosition, without an if, or a but, or a qualification

The slaveholders do not want any half-and-half upport. They have investigated the foundations f the institution, and have satisfied themselves that qualified approval of it is no better, or rather is worse, than nothing. If, then, the New-York meeting would serve the ends of its initiation, so far as the South is concerned, it must prepare to adopt every one of the points we have set forth. Let it be observed that we refer to none of the questionable notions in regard to Slavery, advanced by many of the more radical supporters of the institution in the Slave States, such as that the slave trade should be wholly divested of all restrictions whatever, that the free negroes should all be sold

mode it deems fit, and other similar ultraisms. Now, does the New-York meeting mean to stand by these ideas, and if not, which of them does it propose to repudiate? Let it be remembered that the South wants no platitudes of New-York. It wants a clear and unmistakable indersement of its own position on the Slavery question. We use the term indersement in the commercial sense, and our commercial friend knows just what that means. Anything less than this will be spurned contemptuously, and returned like any other counterfeit to the utterer. If our Union-savers intend to stand by the slaveholders, let them say how, after what manner, and to just what extent. The great merit of the transaction will consist in its explicitness. So speak out, gentlemen.

## THE SOFTS AND THE UNION. It is announced that the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann

is to preside at the Union-saving meeting on Monday ext. Mayor Tiemann is a Soft delegate to the Charleston Convention. It also appears that the Hon. Horatio Seymour, and the Hon. Francis B. Cutting, are to be among the chief speakers on that occasion. Gov. Seymour will be the Soft candidate efore the Charleston Convention, for the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Cutting is the warm friend, personal and political, of Daniel S. Dickinson, who is the semi-Soft candidate for the places just named. The Seymour and Dickinson Softs and semi-Softs struck a bold blow at Syracuse, when they ignored the Wood Hards, and appointed a full delegation of their own friends to Charleston. At the State election they appealed te the masses of the Democracy for a ratification of their act. They were rebuked and repudiated, Mr. Sanford E. Church, their candidate for Controller, who was one of these delegates, being beaten by nearly 50,000 majority. Terribly chagrined at their defeat in the State, the Softs and semi-Softs fell back upon the Mayoralty election in this city, and made a desperate effort to retrieve their position in the triumph of Havemeyer. The success of Wood in that contest, is not merely the defeat of themselves, and the victory of the man whom they hate above all others; but it renders it certain that, as things now stand, the Wood Hards will be far more potent at Charleston than the Seymour-Dickinson Softs. Indeed, it has become plain to the Regency that, unless something can be done to restore their prestige, they will have to get on their knees to Wood to obtain admission into the Convention for even one-half their delegates. Looking about for some plank on which to save themselves from utter shipwreck, the Regency have seized upon our Union-saving meeting as the only chance for retrieving their losses in the State and Municipal elections, and obtaining political capital enough to warrant them in appearing at the bar of the Conventiou as petitioners for admission.

We doubt whether this Union dodge will save the Softs. The Fire-Eaters will rule the National Con vention. They have no relish for such milk-and water sentiments as emanate from these Unionsaving meetings. They demand strong meat. If Gov. Seymour hopes to make a plea at the Academy next Monday that will help his friends at Charleston next April, he must not deal in specious generalities and shining sophistries, as is his wont, but must, without stint or misgiving, echo the ultra Pro-Slavery and Disunionist doctrines which Clay and Curry have just announced in Congress as the ultimatum of the Southern Democracy. If Gov. S. can't go this length, then he had better keep away from the Academy of Music.

orrespondence of The N. Y. Express.

Bad news is coming to the city from all parts of Virginia to-ley, and has been arriving for several days past. The Alexandrians held a meeting last night to prepare for a di-tect import trade between Alexandria and Europe.

The sum of \$150,000 has been subscribed, with a large ship, for apening a trade between Richmond and Liverpool.

Meetings have been held in Westmoreland, and a large num-er of other counties, looking to a complete non-intercourse be-ween Virginia and the Free States.

In Barkeley and other counties the young men and young ailes have formally and solumnly resolved to went their own ome-made appared, and no other.

Do the Union Savers hear that? Let them hurry up their meeting and take proper ground on the questions now agitating the public mind, or it will be forever too late to save the Southern trade The first thing we shall know, Charlestown, Va., will itself join the non-intercourse party. Then if Culpepper and Dinwiddie should follow, it will be all over with New-York. Gentlemen, do you appreciate the perils that encompass you?

We approve the resolution of those Virginia maidens who have thus solemnly resolved to wear no stuffs in the future but those of their own make. When they shall seriously undertake and accomplish this great reform, no John Browns shall hereafter ever molest them more. When things comto this pass, Slavery will disappear before a regene rate spirit of Free Labor like mists before the giories of a morning sun. Young men and maidens all, of Virginia, we pray you adhere faithfully to this determination. So shall North and South approximate to that fraternity of spirit in which they will join hands over the grave of Slavery, and jointly offer their fervent congratulations that its malign influences, now so fruitful of discord, and of evil, have forever ceased. Is the meeting at the Academy of Music to be a

Union meeting, or the opposite! That is a question which those concerned in it would do well to pender with some attention. If they intend to endorse and adopt the latest theory of the Democratic party as expounded in Congress, we warn them that they will be regarded by the public at large as Disunionists of the worst species. Men in this latitude may differ in their opinions about John Brown's raid; but it will not do to threaten here, with the representative Democrats in Congress, that, if that party is beaten in 1860, they will at once overset the whole fabric of our Republican institutions. Nor will the country be satisfied with any milk-andwater resolutions on that subject. It will not do for you to dwell with great severity on the individual outrage of John Brown and his twenty colleagues, and to pass lightly over the revolutionary avowals of the Democratic leaders in Washington. Speak out then, gentlemen! Let us know whether you like treason when propounded by Democrats in the interest of Slavery, and only hate it when undertaken in the interest of Freedom. Are you really lovers of the Union, or only traitors in disguise?

Plain people, who are puzzled to know why the party which has been beaten again and again and patiently submitted, without dreaming of disunion, should now be denounced as disloyal and have Union-saving meetings got up to denounce it, while those who openly threaten disunion in case they lose their hold on power, have never a whisper of rebuke or disparagement from the Union-savers, may perhaps derive some light on the subject from an incident that once occurred in a Virginia County Court. One Gen. Jones was the acknowledged head of the bar there, and had for years been al-

seizure of the Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, and the be allowed to procure its supply of labor in any lowed to do about as he pleased with law and jatice, court and jury. At length, a clever young at torney appeared there on circuit, who, well-nee and wary, was more than a match for the old-be wether, not only challenging his dictum as to whe the law actually was, but producing the books showing the fact beyond cavil. Theoracle at league lost his temper under his repeated discomfibers and fell to cursing fearfully. "Mr. --," said the Judge in a severe tone of rebuke to the your Erskine, "if you don't stop irritating Gen. Jones, "and making him curse and swear so, the Cour will have to commit you for contempt!"

> We regret to observe in some of our City journals a suggestion that Republicans may attend the great Union-saving meeting and insist on being heard-at least, on not being grossly misrepresented. They have no right to do anything of the sort. Then who hire a hall and give fair notice of the use they intend to make of it, have a right to the peaceable ossession and uncontested use of such hall; then who don't relish the performance have a perfect right to stay away. If they attend they are under a moral and social obligation to keep quiet. So for as we can see, the call of the meeting is explicitly confined to those who think the "different forms of " industry " North and South—in other words, the existence of Slavery in fifteen States of the Unionadds "strength" to "the bond" which makes a one nation! The proposition is false to effronter, and inhuman as well, but it very clearly exclude Republicans from all share in the meeting save as silent listeners. The Republican who attend and insists on being heard will doubtless get kicket out-which will serve him perfectly right. What do these Democratic, Pro-Slavery Revolu-

tionists aim at in the overthrow of the Government which they propose to undertake immediately after their defeat in the Presidential election of 1950; For aught that appears to the contrary, they design to introduce in this country the system of revelutions, pronunciamientos, civil war, and general aparchy which has brought Mexico and various South American States into the decay, weakness, and insecurity of which every mail brings us new details. Those who desire to see such a state of things in this country, will continue to support the party which counts these revolutionists and asarchists among its chief ornaments. Those on the other hand who wish to defend the Constitution and maintain the Union intact, will enroll themselves under the Republican banners. We commend the subject to the consideration of those who are eagaged in getting up the meeting of Monday next.

The Herald, which ought to know, says that Mayor Wood and his immediate friends will not take part in the Union meeting to be held, with Mr. Tiemann for its Chairman, at the Academy of Music, but that he will get up a meeting of his own. This is not surprising. Wood is too old a trapper to be eaught in that way by the Soft leaders. They thought to use him, just as they tried to use the Republicans in the Mayoralty election, to secure their own admission and his exclusion at the Charleston Convention. But they seem to be doomed to disappointment on all sides. However, let them reahead with their meeting, and tell us plainly what they think of the plan of frustrating the legal election of a President, entertained and avowed by their special friends in Congress and in the South. How say you, gentlemen ! Are you too, Disunionists, or the contrary?

James E. Thayer, esq., who is to represent the old Whig element at the meeting of next Monday, was formerly a devoted follower of Henry Clay. Now, we all know what Mr. Clay would have said to the infamous menace of the Southern Democratic leaders that they will break up the Union if hey are defeated in 1860. The man proposing to destroy the Government in order to take vengeance on his political opponents, would not have wished to repeat the threat after the indignant ebuke which the great Kentuckian would have hailed upon him. We are curious to see how Mr. Thayer will treat this treasonable scheme of his resent political friends. When he chanan Democrat of the Lecompton school, did he also become a secret Disunionist as well?

The Journal of Commerce, with an honesty which we can credit only to carelessness, speaking yesterday of the North and the South, said: "But so intimately involved are the commercial and social interests of the one section with the other, that one will become independent of the other only when the earth can produce regetables without water." What, then, is the use of the Union-saving demonstration in the Academy of Music, which The Journal is so zealously pursing? If there is no neces sity for it as far as the Confederation of the States is concerned, can there be any motives for persisting is holding the meeting, save the hope to strengthen the Disunionist Democracy, and the desire to weaken the constitutional party of Republi-

Vice-President Breckenridge has been elected to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Crittenden. His term begins in March 4, 1861-the day when he ceases to be Vice-President. He is a man of ability, though not equal to his reputation. With regard to his position toward the revolutionary and Disunion purposes avowed in the strongholds of the Democratic party, and boldly proclaimed in Congress, nothing is positively known. From the fact that he has not protested against these atrocious declarations, the inference is that he fully sympathizes in them. If so, he is a traiter at heart as much as any of them.

Mr. Curry uttered a great deal of truth the other day, when he said that the real question between the North and the South was whether Slavery was right or wrong. We want the Union-saving meet ing therefore to consider this question: Is Slavery right? Is Slavery just? The South will thank nobody for merely tolerating Slavery-they want it approved. Approved all the way through, from the coal-black African through the gulatto, the quadroon to the octoroon, a representative of which lass can be seen every night at Mr. Stuart's popular theater. Gentlemen, will you oblige us with your pinions on this subject !

The meeting this evening to contribute to the reief and sustenance of the widow and orphan children of John Brown, will be addressed by the Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. H. MATTISON and Rev. J. R. SLOANE. There will of course be diverse-perhaps conflicting-views expressed with regard to the act which cost Brown his life; but none, we presume, as to the purity of his motives and the propriety of making provisi for the widow and fatheriess. The music will be such as to add greatly to the solemn interest of the occasion. See advertisement.